North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851. NO. 62.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE.

Valuable Secret Disclosed.

The welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentous and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal distaste to bear the "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by parasites, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "*uneven* handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium of society, PYFER & Co., the truly fortunate, far famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanus of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"*Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!*"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & Co. Public Benefactors!

See the virtue of the first order!

$20,000, in Package of Whole Tickets, Nos. 41 46 63, drawn 9th May! was sent to Mississippi. *The result of the first order!*

$10,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Nashville, Tenn.
$27,500, Half Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$12,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

Nearly every Prize paid and on file.

PYFER & Co. always refer to the Managers!

Every person should try his or her luck!

The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & Co.

PYFER & Co. sells all the large Prizes!

ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE!

Glorious Schemes for June, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2 3of	$15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,698	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
4	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
6	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
12	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	60 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
17	17,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
18 2 of	30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	80,785	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
30	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

June 1, 1851. 50—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,
French style do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver, do.
Campeachy and Panama, do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama, do.
do. " " Leghorn, do.
Boy's and Children's Summer, do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican, do.
Do. do. California, do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851 40 –

Wanted Immediately

100 BALES PRIME COTTON. for which a fair Market price will be paid in *Cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9. Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April, 1851. 49—

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO

December 19, 1850 16

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLages,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

GUN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the *Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States*, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh. April 22, 1851. 49—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices o produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality,
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, *Sheriff*.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.

(Pr. Adv. $8.)

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

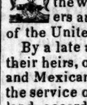
Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants



SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sisters are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the

Candy Making Business,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c,

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

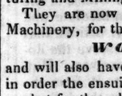
	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1850. 806—cow 1y pd.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

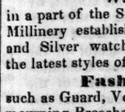
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of

Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Toll it,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. trench drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuance by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

NEW SPRING GOODS, At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received

Letter from Hon. Armistead Burt,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the communication you did me the honor to address to me in the Abbeville Banner, and seize the earliest moment to comply with your request that I should reply through that paper.

You are not mistaken in supposing that a mighty crisis impends over the southern States. The position of our own beloved State is eminently critical. South Carolina has never had greater need of the wisdom, and valor, and affection of her sons than at the present moment. Most sincerely do I hope that every man within her borders feels as keenly as yourselves the deepest solicitude for her honor and her welfare. For one, I am sensible of obligations to her which my poor services can never repay; and I intend to do my duty, and my whole duty, to her in the present juncture.

You inform me that your solicitude for the State induces you to inquire of me, as your representative in Congress, what part is to be assigned to her in the great contest which awaits the southern States. I had supposed the position of South Carolina already defined and determined, both by the legislature and the people. I had supposed the argument exhausted and the debate forever closed. A convention was ordered by the legislature at its last session, and large and extraordinary revenues raised and appropriated for military stores and military defence. Delegates to the convention have been chosen by the people, a large majority of whom are understood to be in favor of the secession of the State, regardless of the course of other southern States—and, indeed, regardless of all circumstances. I have not the honor of being a member of that convention. The expediency of secession is a question which cannot come within the scope of those duties which you have confided to me as a member of Congress. As a member of Congress, I cannot be called upon to vote on that question. It is one exclusively belonging to the convention. But it is also true that the propriety of secession, without regard to the course of the other southern States, was not discussed pending the election for Congress and the legislature, which took place in October last. In the public discussion which I heard, and in which I took part, I heard but very few express opinions in favor of the secesssion of South Carolina alone, without regard to the action of the other States. I think the subject was not discussed before the people, and that their judgment was neither expressed nor formed upon it. So, also, in relation to the calling of a convention by the legislature. Until after the session began I heard nothing of it, and I think nothing was heard of it by the people. I should have been most happy to have had the opportunity of offering my opinions of these measures, before the judgment of the State was made up, when they might have entered into its deliberations for the little they may be worth. A Congress of the southern States I thought was then looked to, and nothing else looked to, until its results should be known.

I cannot, even now, but regard the action of the legislature and of the people of South Carolina as indicating a determination to secede from the Union, whatever other States may think proper to do. I should, consequently, have deemed it my duty to be silent until the period of the meeting of the convention approached. I could then have been better able to determine what would be expedient to do. The events of the summer and autumn will, as I think, throw much light on the great issue before us. I should gladly have awaited those events before the final judgment of the State was made up. Under these circumstances I cannot hope that my opinions can be of any avail in assigning any "part" to South Carolina. But it is enough that you wish to know my opinions upon a measure of public policy, even though it be a foregone conclusion. I have no selfish motive to withhold such opinions, as I have nothing to lose by expressing them. I have never sought office; I have never seen the day when I would have held an office under the federal government. I could not do so, at this time, without a feeling of personal degradation. I come, then, to the confessional without fear and without reserve.

The inquiries proposed by you suggest two propositions. The first is, whether secession be the only alternative now left to the Southern States? The second is, whether, in the event of the other slaveholding States remaining in the Union, it will become the duty of South Carolina forthwith to secede on the ascertainment of that fact? The only full and fitting reply to inquiries of such grave import must be found in a consideration of the objects contemplated by secession, and of its probable efficacy in accomplishing those objects. The leading object to be attained by secession will be admitted to be the preservation of the institution of African slavery, unimpaired and unmolested. It comprehends the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of this species of property, as well as the means of making it profitable and desirable. These conditions are necessary to save fifteen hundred millions of property, the most profitable in the world, and the source of countless blessings to mankind, from becoming a nuisance and a curse. They are amply secured in the constitution, and that instrument would never have obtained the approval of South Carolina and other southern States without such security. But these stipulations and compacts have not been carried out in good faith by the northern States, but have been violated and utterly disregarded.

We complain especially that slaves fleeing to the non-slaveholding States are not delivered to their owners on their demand; that the property of fifteen States is excluded from countries which belong to all the States, and that the subject of slavery itself is made the topic of vehement and mischievous discussion in the northern States and in Congress. They are well-founded complaints—acts that are palpable violations of the constitution, and would, in my opinion, any one of them, justify the secession of the southern States. They impair the security and the value of property in slaves. The experience of eight years of anxious hope and apprehension have brought me to the conclusion that these complaints will never be removed or redressed by any exercise of the means provided by the constitution. How can South Carolina reform public opinion in Massachusetts or Ohio? By what potent instrument can she disenchant the public opinion of the North, or break the spell which holds in absolute sway the intellect of the North? Our appeals to their justice have been unheeded and our remonstrances contemned. We cannot disguise the fact that the guarantees of the constitution in favor of slavery are mockeries. They are openly repudiated by those who yielded them to the demand of the South as the basis of a union with them. Individuals may submit to wrong without the loss of character or self-respect, but such submission by nations brings dishonor and degradation. It implies both weakness and pusillanimity, and invites aggression, as well as excites contempt. The federal government cannot, and would not if it could, constrain these northern States to the discharge of their duty. It has neither functions nor functionaries to reach the evil. The great function of government in modern times is the protection of property. Property in slaves, of all other property, can least endure aggression, and most needs the arm of government. A government that fails either from its weakness or its will to protect his property from domestic as well as foreign foes, does not deserve the obedience or the respect of a freeman. A government that not only fails to protect but is actually hostile to the property of fifteen States is a monstrous despotism, and to overthrow it is to pull down a huge nuisance. The ultimate abolition of slavery must be the result, unless the slaveholding States have the spirit to take their rights under their own protection. The establishment of a confederacy of slaveholding States—it need not embrace all the slaveholding States—is (as I solemnly believe) the only measure that promises security or even hope to the South. I hold that the slaves of South Carolina are of infinitely greatly value to her than this Union, or any Union. And when the enormous evils of which we complain and which I have specified, can be redressed by the secession of South Carolina alone, I am without hesitation and instantly in favor of it, whatever other States may do, and whatever consequences may follow.

Let us, then, see if our complaints, or any of them, would be removed or redressed by the secession of South Carolina alone, the other slaveholding States remaining in the Union. Would the prospect of recovering fugitive slaves be better? They may now be, and now are, recovered, summarily and certainly, when they are found in fifteen States. The difficulty of reclaiming them in Georgia or any other slaveholding State is no greater than it is in the different districts of our own State. Each of these States affords to us all the facilities that are enjoyed by its own citizens. They are appropriate and ample. Our only complaint is that the non-slaveholding States not only refuse to aid us, but actually obstruct us in our endeavors to reclaim our property when accident or crime places it within their limits. They only violate the stipulation of the constitution on this subject. These States do not now, and will not ever, deliver up fugitive slaves. It will not be controverted that secession would place the State seceding in the relation of a foreign State towards all the other States of the Union. It would beat once the relinquishment of all the rights, as well as the duties, that now exist between them. They would be, to all intents and purposes, as independent of each other as are France and Great Britain. In the absence of a treaty on the subject, one foreign State has no right to require another to deliver up fugitive slaves or fugitive felons. The law of nations does not enjoin it, and it is in no instance done without the requirements of a treaty. Why is it that of the twenty-five thousand fugitive slaves now in Canada—a country bordering on the United States—one has never been recovered by his owner? Why is Canada a place of refuge for slaves who flee from their owners in the South? It is because it is a foreign country, and the treaties between Great Britain and the United States are silent on the subject. Would not, then, secession be the voluntary abandonment on our part of the right to reclaim fugitive slaves within the limits of all the southern States and of all other countries? We could not even cross the line of Georgia, Tennessee, or North Carolina, in pursuit of them by virtue of any right which we should acquire by secession.

We know, as do the enemies of that institution well understand, that the most absolutely fatal policy that can be pursued in reference to slavery is to confine it within prescribed limits. Thus localized and hemmed in, it must inevitably languish and die. A given area of country will afford lucrative employment to a much more numerous white than colored population, whether it be slave or free population. Slaves are not fitted for many of the avocations of the white man. The slave population of South Carolina increase more rapidly than the white race, and at this time considerably exceeds it. What would be our means of diffusing over new and less populous countries our rapidly increasing slave population, if South Carolina make herself a foreign State by secession? Our slaves may now be carried into any State of the Union which has not made the introduction of them unlawful. They may be sold to the citizens of such States, or removed with their owners. The vast and fertile lands of Mississippi and Texas offer tempting fields for the slave labor of the old southern States Congress has no power to interpose any prohibition or restraint. But Congress has long since, under the special provision of the constitution, made the introduction of slaves from a foreign country into a State of the Union a highly penal offence. The moment, therefore, South Carolina shall secede from the Union—the other southern States remaining in it—that moment it would be a high crime to carry a slave from this State to Georgia, or to any other State. Such State would have no power to authorize it, the power being in Congress. The boundaries of our own State could never be passed by a slave so long as it should be a foreign State. We have already been excluded from California, and Utah, and New Mexico, by the unconstitutional and unjust legislation of Congress. and shall we now permit our own infatuation to exclude us from the rest of the world? Heaven save us from such insanity!

If secession would not place us in a better position for the recovery of fugitive slaves, or for spreading our slave population over other countries, but would interpose insurmountable obstacles to both, would it invest us with more effectual means of repressing the fanaticism of the northern States? I am incapable of perceiving any such effect. No, gentlemen, no; it will require the resources and energies of more than one of the slaveholding States to quiet this wicked agitation, or to resist its fatal influence. The strongest governments in Christendom—France, and Sweden, and Great Britain—have been made to yield up their beautiful islands in the West Indies to utter desolation to appease the fury of this demon. The Spanish West India islands and the Brazils are now the only civilized countries on earth, besides the southern States, in which slavery exists, and the fourth of a century will not leave a vestige of it in either of them. And we must be wise to escape their doom at no distant day. With these consequences before us, would it be wise to resort to secession, against the views and wishes of all those States that are bound in a common destiny with us?

I confess, with profound regret, that I can perceive no reason to think that any of our sister States of the South regard the peril to slavery as immediate and imminent as we do. I cannot, however, believe that they are less resolved to protect and preserve the domestic institutions of the South than ourselves. But, whilst they underestimate the danger to it from the action of Congress, they hugely magnify the difficulties and the dangers of disunion. Yet they have made issues and conditions connected with it which we must take for granted they will exact from the North. Their demands will not be conceded, and soon, very soon, their "final hope will be flat despair." As God is the judge of my sincerity, I believe this Union and slavery cannot stand together. And unless we greatly misinterpret the omens, this appalling truth cannot much longer be disguised. It has not yet been realized by the North or the South.

You seem, gentlemen, to be amazed at the course pursued by Virginia. It has not struck me with either surprise or dismay. I know you are taught, by more than one of our statesmen, to look to this venerable State for counsel and for lead. But I never supposed she was to be the standard-bearer of the South in a contest for slavery. The great Commonwealth did much to rebuke the usurpations of the general government in former days; but what has she ever done to rebuke fanaticism? That great leader in the memorable contest of 1798 was one of the earliest and most eloquent of those who deprecated, if they did not denounce, slavery. No; Virginia will never lead the hosts of the South whose destiny it is to resist the crusade against slavery. The great duty, in my opinon, will devolve upon South Carolina or Georgia.

But, lead who may, it is our destiny to act a conspicuous part in the contest when it shall come; and come it will as surely as there is a God. Interest and self-preservation will arouse and unite the States that grow cotton, and rice, and sugar. Let us not mar or hinder this great movement by any rashness of ours. Let us not vainly endeavor to separate our destiny from that of all those States that have a common interest, and from whom alone, of all mankind, we have a right to hope for succor or for sympathy. Remember we cannot preserve slavery if all other southern States surrender it! Let us, then, yield ourselves to neither rashness nor despair. Let us look to the future with courage and with hope. Let us do our own duty in this great crisis, and animate and excite others to do theirs. If the other southern States shall follow the example of Virginia, still let us not despair or strike our colors. We shall sink below our high destiny if we have not the courage, and the constancy, and the fortitude to meet all the vicissitudes of a contest which involves our hopes, our happiness, our existence.

During the autumn of last year, both in speeches and conversations, I repeatedly expressed the opinion that if but one State should secede the general government would attempt to enforce the laws of Congress and coerce her into obedience. I have since seen nothing to change, but much to confirm that opinion. It is the province of Congress to make laws, but the duty of the President to execute them. This duty he solemnly swears he will perform. The President and his Secretary of State have given repeated assurances that this duty will be discharged. I know of no reason to doubt that it will be attempted. The army and the navy are placed at the command of the President for that purpose. The President and Mr. Webster belong to a school of politicians who do not admit the right of a State to secede from the Union. This opinion has been often expressed by Mr. Webster, and expressed with reference to South Carolina. They hold that resistance to the laws of Congress by a State is lawless resistance, and to be treated as the act of rebels and traitors.

I have taken much pains to ascertain whether, if South Carolina secedes, she will be sustained by the act or the public opinion of any other State. The result is a conviction that our example would not be followed nor our conduct justified by any one of them. They evidently do not regard the past or the present state of things as justifying secession; and I fear that they believe that South Carolina, from factious and selfish motives, is endeavoring to involve them in a contest without cause, and would look upon a struggle between the general government and this State without concern and without sympathy.

From the foregoing views it will be seen that my opinions are, that the southern States cannot remain in the Union without degradation, and ultimately the abolition of slavery: that slavery is of greater value to the South than the Union: that secession is the only remaining alternative, but that it should be resorted to only as the means of establishing a confederacy of one or more slaveholding States: that at this time the secession of South Carolina would neither be followed nor justified by any other State: that the secession of South Carolina at the present time, the other southern States remaining in the Union, would only aggravate the evils of which we justly complain, and would be inexpedient and unwise: that in such event force would be attempted by the federal government, and the great object of secession seriously hindered and endangered, if not utterly defeated.

I have now, gentlemen, expressed my opinions upon the deeply-interesting points indicated in your communication with the frankness and candor that becomes me as a representative and a citizen. I commend them to your scrutiny and your consideration. They are opinions deliberately formed, after the long and anxious reflection of one who has no ambition but to promote the true glory of South Carolina. I dare not hope that they will be acceptable to all of you—they may not be so to any of you—but I am willing to submit them to the test of time and truth, as I am content and resolved to stand or fall in the public estimation by them and upon them. In public or in private life I should not feel that I am a patriot if I did not, at whatever personal sacrifice, try to save my native State from the disasters of blind and heedless counsels. But South Carolina is the home of my affections, and her bosom shall be my grave. Her cause shall be my cause—her fate my fate.

I cannot lay down my pen without this admonition to my fellow-citizens: Before you secede, make up your mind, unalterably, that the step once taken can never be retraced without unutterable shame and despair. Be, then, resolved to meet all its hazards and all its trials. If you are not ready to lay down life and fortune, you are not prepared for secession. The North cannot and will not part with you, and the treasure she wrings from you, without a mighty struggle. She will use force if she dare, and there be need. Be sure before you move that you cannot fail; and be sure also, that success wil bring the realization of the bright hopes and happy visions that lead you on to the contest. If you are induced to favor secession by the idea which some of those who are clamorous for that measure hold out to you, that you would be caressed and coaxed, by kindness and concessions, to return to the Union, I entreat you to discard the vain and unworthy hope. Secession for such a purpose would be a paltry and a miserable trifling with the gravest question of the century. I would scorn with as proud a disdain as you could feel any unmanly appeal to your fears. I make no such appeal. I only conjure you to bring home to your own consciousness the realities of this great issue before the sword is drawn. That bright weapon once drawn can never be sheathed without dishonor. Retreat in such a contest would be as disastrous, and infinately more disgraceful than defeat. Either would be irretrievable ruin. Then be wise, be resolved, be ready before you strike! I have not a purpose, or a hope, or a wish that is not inseparably connected with the destiny of South Carolina, and, with the help of God, her destiny shall be my destiny.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

ARMISTEAD BURT.

To Capt. THOMAS B. BYRD and others.

THE TWO BROTHERS. It is not many years since two young men, without means, started in life. They were both brothers, and both printers. Both subsequently abandoned their profession—after having earned public confidence in the editorial chair—and since then they have pursued almost the same career, and, though resident in different States, seem to have gone together, filling nearly the same public positions, and winning all hearts by the gentle suavity and steady consistency of their character and conduct. Both are still very young men; and yet it is more than probable that both will in a few months rise to the gubernatorial chairs of Pennsylvania, the California of the Atlantic, and California, the Pennsylvania of the Pacific. The brothers alluded to are William and John Bigler—now the conceded favorites for the highest honors of their respective States, and the admitted choice of the democratic party in each. The parallel will no doubt be completed when each is, as each will be chosen to fill the posts for which they are candidates. Their past history is a guarantee that they will go on, with equal march and unfaltering devotion, in the fulfillment of their high duties.

There is in this picture much of encouragement to the poor young man. Both of these brothers Bigler started life without money, and almost without friends. No academic honors crowned their earlier manhood—no luxurious habits enervated their frames—no wealthy friends encouraged their first essays in life. In the battle of the world they fought with no weapons but those furnished by their own indomitable energies. In the struggles for subsistence, they gleaned more knowledge from men than from books, while in the acquisition of money came also the golden opinions of troops of friends. Let the young man who would despond over his own future take heart from this example, and try to imitate the two brothers.

Pennsylvanian.

A WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. The Memphis Enquirer gives an account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas, It appears that during March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Greene county, Ark., while out hunting with an acquaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreaded enemy. Halting for the purpose, they soon discovered, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity. He was of gigantic statute, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The "wild man," after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each.

This singular creature, the Enquirer says, has long been known, traditionally, in St. Francis, Greene, and Poinsett counties, Ark., sportsmen and hunters having described him seventeen years since. A planter, indeed, saw him very recently, but withheld his information, lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter by the inhabitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake disaster which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity.

So well authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis, by Col. David C. Closs and Dr. Sullivan, to scout for him.

New Orleans Picayune.

DANIEL WEBSTER, in his speech at Buffalo, tells a good story at the expense of the Lord Mayor of London:

"I was in England, and when I was there it was asked of me if I did not come from New York. (Great laughter.) I told them my wife came from New York—(continued laughter)—this is something (great laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I had the honor one day to be invited to a State dinner by the Lord Mayor of London. He was a portly and corpulent gentleman (laughter)—he had a big wig on his head all powdered and ribboned down behind, and I had the honor to sit between him and the Lady Mayoress; and there were 300 guests, with all the luxuries and gorgeousness of the Lord Mayor's dinner. By and by, in the course of the proceedings, his lordship thought proper, soon after the cloth was removed, to take notice of his American guest. He seemed not to know who I was. He knew I was a Senator; but of the United States he seemed to have but little idea of any place but New York. (Laughter.) He arose:—'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I give you the health of Mr. Webster, a member of the upper Senate of New York.' (Great outburst of laughter.) Well, gentlemen, it was a great honor to be a member of any Senate of New York, but if there was an upper Senate, to be a member of that would be great honor indeed. (Tremendous laughter.")

No rank in life precludes the efficacy of a well-timed compliment. When Queen Elizabeth, who was highly accomplished, in mind and person, asked an ambassador how he liked the ladies who attended upon her, he replied—"It is hard to judge of the stars in the presence of the sun."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

AN ABOLITION GOVERNOR.

The Raleigh Register, and other Whig prints in this State, whose Editors appear to care more for party than for the South, avail themselves of every opportunity to produce the impression on the minds of their readers, that the main opposition to Slavery exists among the Democrats of the free States; and though these papers seldom declare it in so many words, yet they always leave it to be inferred, that the *Whig* party North is sound upon this question. They thus hope to keep their "great" Whig party—or the fragments of it—together, so as to be able to make a good run with some Northern man for the Presidency, in the next campaign. *Party! party! party! right or wrong—South or no South*—that, so far as we can judge from these prints, is North Carolina Whigism. We need not inform our readers that such a course is fraught with lasting injury to the South and to the Union. Every citizen can see and feel this fact for himself. But while we regret this conduct on the part of these journals, and while we would gladly banish party and party feelings forever from all discussions upon this Slavery question, we are nevertheless constrained by our regard for fair dealing and the cause of truth, to correct the false impressions made by these journals, and to set forth the facts as they exist.

There is one marked fact in connection with this subject, to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. It speaks volumes, and is, of itself and by itself, a sufficient answer to the course of these Whig journals on this subject. After a violent struggle, the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session, passed a law repealing the obnoxious section of the law of 1847, which prohibited the use of the jails of Pennsylvania for the safe-keeping of re-captured fugitive slaves. The Whig Freesoil Governor of that State, brought all his influence to bear against the passage of this law, but in vain. *Every Democrat but one, in the Senate of that State, voted for this law; and every Whig, but two, voted against it.* Well, the law passed, but it could not go into effect without the official signature of this Governor; and to this day, this man Johnston, who is the *Whig* candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, *refuses to sign this law.* He refuses, because he wants the Abolition vote; and the excuse he gives, as we find it in the papers, is as follows:

"The Union has never been in danger, nor was it at the present moment; and all that had been said by the alarmists upon the subject was mere gasconade. These were his sentiments, and if the people did not like them he could not help it; nor did he care much about it."

The same old song, which is sung by the Whigs South as well as North—"the Union is in no danger, and all these demonstrations in South Carolina amount to mere gasconade."

The Raleigh Register has never noticed these facts, nor exposed this Abolition Governor in his true light to its readers; and the reason why that paper has not done so is, that *Johnston is a Whig!* That paper can denounce, misrepresent, and abuse the State of South Carolina, and lecture us because we have thought proper to express our sympathy for that gallant State; but it is as silent as the grave in relation to this infamous conduct on the part of a *Whig* Freesoil Governor.

We ask the people of the State to look at these facts, and then draw their own conclusions.

MR. STANLY ENDORSED.

The Whig District Convention, which recently assembled at Washington to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Newbern District, adopted the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we behold in the Hon. Edward Stanly, who has lately signified an intention of withdrawing from public life, the talented and fearless Representative who has never shrunk from the discharge of his duty, and who *well deserves the hearty approbation* and best wishes of his constituents."

Mr. Stanly said, in Congress, in substance, that the Southern people had nothing to complain of on the part of the free States; and now the Delegates in Convention assembled of a slaveholding people have declared that they have nothing to complain of on the part of Mr. Stanly! This is Whigism—is it?

COL. B. S. GAITHER, of Burke, an able and energetic lover of the Union, and a true Whig, is a candidate for Congress in the Mountain District, of North Carolina, in opposition to Mr. Clingman. He is to be the most forminable antagonist that could be started in the District. *Philadelphia News.*

The above is from a Whig Freesoil paper, which supports the notorious Johnston for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania. Col. Gaither is welcome to all the compliments he may receive from such a source.

A friend, writing to us from the West, says that "Mr. Clingman will beat Col. Gaither so far that the latter will deny, after the election, that he was a candidate."

DEBOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW. This is decidedly one of the most valuable Industrial and Statistical works in the country for merchants, planters and statesmen. The May number is illustrated with two splendid steel engravings of John G. Winter of Georgia and Henry W. Conner, of South Carolina. Each number contains a portrait of some leading practical and business man of the South and West. Mr. Barnwell, who is now one of its Editors, will travel this summer and fall through the Carolinas and Virginia, soliciting patronage, which it so well deserves. Published at New Orleans, monthly, at five dollars per annum.

We learn that at the late Term of the Federal Court held in this place—Judge Potter presiding—the young man *Harvey*, of Newbern, who was held for trial on a charge of robbing the Mail, plead guilty, submitted to the Court, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of three hundred dollars. This is certainly a light punishment, though we are not disposed to complain.

There was no other business of importance transacted by the Court.

Capt. Dorum's letter to James T. Morehead, Esq., will attract attention. The Captain, while he evidently sympathizes with the militia of Mr. Morehead's District, is nevertheless disposed to treat that gentleman with as much kindness and consideration as possible. If Mr. Morehead should wish to reply to the Captain, our columns are open to him.

The Washington Union states that Mr. Charles Sumner was elected to the Senate from Massachusetts by *one* vote; and that Mr. Borden, *a Whig*, voted for him. Let the Editor of the Register put that in his pipe and smoke it.

SUMNER AND SEWARD.

The Raleigh Register copies one of Sumner's letters, with the view of showing that he is a Democrat and hostile to Mr. Fillmore's Administration. This is a small game. We have forborne, for some time, to allude to party in connection with the Slavery question; and only do it now in self-defence. It is a question which rises far above party, and both sides in the South should be careful not to say any thing about it calculated still further to distract and divide our people. When the shock comes, if come it must, the South will need every arm that can be mustered in her defence.

We know not what Sumner is, nor do we care. He was elected to the Senate by a coalition, formed by a portion of the Democrats, a portion of the Whigs, and all the Abolitionists *proper* of Massachusetts; and this coalition, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary in the last Register, we denounced and exposed at the time. The true state of the case in Massachusetts is this: About one Democrat in ten in that State is sound upon the Slavery question; but the balance of that party, and all other parties in that State, including of course the Whigs, are rotten upon the subject. That is the truth, and we challenge the Register to show the contrary. Will that paper point us to *one* Whig even in that State who is disposed to do the South justice on the Slavery question?

But as the Register *will* have comparisons—as that paper *will* drag this question into party politics, we beg leave to make one little quotation which of itself speaks volumes. At the last State Convention of the New York Whigs, (Mr. Fillmore's State,) held last Fall, the following Resolution was adopted by a large majority:

"*Resolved*, That our thanks are *especially* due to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sustained in the United States Senate, *those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State*: as expressed in their State conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature. Those principles are eminently national and republican, because they are just and equitable."

The Raleigh Register ought to be the last paper to charge unsoundness upon Northern Democrats upon the Slavery question. For years, while the Democratic party were taking the true ground upon this question in their National Conventions, and while the Whig party in *their* National Conventions refused to touch the question, the Register, and many Southern Whigs and Southern newspapers, were engaged in charging hypocrisy on this very Democracy for party purposes, and in contributing their strength to banish them from public life. In one quarter of the Union, Webster and his allies would denounce them as obedient vassals of the slave power, while here *his* hands were strengthened in this warfare by the cry that these Democrats were only *professing* to be sound, and were dishonest; and thus thousands of our friends in the free States were repelled—driven off from our aid, and compelled either to be silent or join the ranks of our enemies!

We challenge the Raleigh Register to dispute or to *meet* these facts.

SLEEPY—NAPPY—FORGETFUL.

Our venerable friend of the Wilmington Commercial went to sleep several seasons since, and on waking up, a week or two ago, perpetrated the following:

"THE JEFFERSONIAN. We learn that the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, printed at *Charlotte* in this State, has been discontinued—is dead. It was conducted with considerable ability, and we considered it one of the firmest of our periodicals. Its politics was *Democratic*, and on the Southern question it joined, we believe, the most excited portion of those who defend Southern rights."

He went to sleep again, was aroused as before, and forthwith wrote again on the same subject, as follows:

"THE JEFFERSONIAN. We noticed the discontinuance of the *Jeffersonian* in our last—having received on the day before, the first notice from the Postmaster at Charlotte that it was not taken out. That paper was published by our neighbor, Mr. Fulton of the *Journal*, who has been here a year, or more. It is a case of absence of mind on our part, and a case of something of the same sort in the Postmaster at Charlotte."

This is just as rich as possible. After such a display, we were not surprised at the course of our venerable friend towards us on the Slavery question. Some two or three weeks since he was pleased to notice an article of ours, headed "How to save the Union"; and he did so in a style which impressed us with the belief that we were together on the question. On that occasion he said—quoting a portion of our article—that he "liked" our language, and he added:

"We shall be glad to see Mr. HOLDEN pursue this subject, in the same spirit and in a like rational manner. But we hope, for the sake of the cause of the South, and of the Union, so far as his influence extends, he will keep out of *this* discussion the awful and preposterous political humbug, conveyed to the mind in the words, "*the Democracy.*"

But, waking up again *to party interests*, in his paper of the 31st May, he says:

"We had some misgivings when we spoke, on Thursday, in terms of commendation of the remarks of our friend HOLDEN of the Standard, on the slavery question. We find it was but a gleam of sunshine, amid the gloom of party despotism, and that the cause of the South has nothing to hope from that portion of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, who constitute the "army proper," being under the drill and management of the Raleigh Junto."

Our venerable friend must excuse us if we hint the belief that he is decidedly nappy. Party feeling and his dislike of "the Democracy" have involved him in a "limbo, vast and large," in which he sees nothing clearly, nor holds to any view or opinion with assurance or certainty. We beseech him to *stay* awake, and look into this Slavery question with a new pair of spectacles and without prejudice. Should he do this, he will find nothing to complain of in our course. We have uniformly held the same language on this subject, as the columns of this journal will show.

The Vicksburg Sentinel says that General G. D. Mitchell, of that county, has received a letter from London acknowledging the receipt, in good order and uninjured of a cotton-stalk which he sent to the World's Fair. It is full five feet in height, and six feet in diameter, from the extremities of the limbs.

It contains over 260 boles entirely open, and not an imperfect one. The plant is of the Prolific Pomegranate species, which Gen. Mitchell has brought to great perfection. This specimen, it is thought, will put an end to the British notion of superceding the use of Southern cotton, by flax, or by the vastly inferior article brought from India and Egypt.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON which is one-third larger than life, weighing 35,000 pounds, and made of brass condemned by Government, is to be placed on the pedestal in Lafayette Square, Washington, opposite the President's House, on the 4th of July.

The Turkish Government, which is playing the part of "Jailor for Austria," still refuses to release Kossuth and his companions. They are at Kutahja. Kossuth has protested against this treatment, in an eloquent letter, dated at that place, April 13, 1851. He has the sympathy of the friends of freedom in all quarters of the world.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is at present the scene of a violent contest between the Southern Rights men and those who are disposed to submit indefinitely to Federal aggression. The gallant Quitman leads on the former, while Henry S. Foote is permitting himself to be used as a candidate for Governor by the Submissionists, in opposition to Quitman. We copy from the Mississippi Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta the following sketch of some remarks delivered by Gen. Quitman, at Jackson, on the 14th of last month, where he was received in the most enthusiastic style:

"At the conclusion of Mr. Wharton's address, Gen Quitman came forward, amid long continued shouts. When at last silence was obtained, he began speaking in his own plain, ungarnished way, and for two hours held the large concourse of some thirty-five hundred persons spell-bound, in telling them their wrongs and grievances, and in pointing out the manner of redress. By the false exaggerations of informationless writers, truthless editors, and demagogue politicians, devoid of honor, General Quitman has been represented as a mad, blind, unreasonable politician, who would fain dissolve this Union, right or wrong; but let me tell you that it is a villainous mistake. He took the words of the Godheads, and the "deadheads" of the great "National Whig Party," and showed the people that they were wronged, outraged, insulted and abused. But for all this, as in his late message, *he did not recommend secession.* He recommends that as men, as freemen, we unite to demand redress, and command respect henceforth from the North, for so long as we quiescently submit, they will continue encroaching, until at last, driven to desperation, the South will revolt, the Union will be ruptured; but, alas! only when too late for a beneficial influence. Therefore, we who stand, Spartan-like, at the Thermopylæ of justice and equality, to defend the constitution from Xerxean spoil, *are the true Union men.*

He then touched upon the Cuban affair, and the base treatment he received at the hands of those enriched by soil and treasure won by him; while they, his oppressors and jackall decryers, were at home, living in ease and luxury, working the wires of political chicanery. He made some startling developments, and many curses, loud, bitter and deep, were uttered against the aristocratic and bold usurpers of federal power. He told them he had been offered the command of the Cuban liberating army, with the disposal of a million and a half of money, but that he loved the laws of his country and declined, and that these facts were well known to the Government. He told them that the blow was aimed not so much at him as at the honor of the State that had the manliness to relate her wrongs, and demand respect. He told them that, notwithstanding the fact that Attorneys Hunton and Harris already received good salaries to attend to the business of the Government, the President took the responsibility of using the people's money to hire additional counsel to worry men guilty of no wrong, and who had no counsel to defend them, save their own free minds, brave hearts, and reputation for truth. That, besides the $25,000 paid Benjamin by the Court of Spain, Fillmore robbed the treasury, as it were, to pay his share of the Iscariot fee.

At the close of his speech, which was loudly applauded, the assemblage repaired to the long tables, where they partook of a barbacue, such as Mississippi alone can produce."

We can have no doubt of Gen. Quitman's election. Gen. Foote is struggling for political existence—his *all* depends upon the issue of this contest. The people will pronounce against him, and they will do it for good reasons and on just grounds.

The facts which Gen. Quitman discloses in relation to the treatment he has received from President Fillmore, will startle the Southern country, though it may benefit the President in the free States. Such treatment towards an honorable, a brave, and an *innocent* man, and the Governor of a sovereign State, is calculated to arouse in all manly hearts the deepest indignation.

ONYXES, CAMEOS, &c. All the precious stones of the semi-transparent and opaque varieties, which are stratified in different colored layers, are known to lapidaries by the general name of onyx. Thus there is the onyx of the sard, or sardonyx, the oynx of the carnelian, carnelonyx, and so on through the whole variety of stones. The name *onyx* is derived from a Greek word, which signifies *nail* (finger-nail;) and the stone is so called from its resemblance to the stained, or died nails of the *belles* of the Eastern Harems. If the stains were only applied at distant intervals of time, the lower portions of the nail would grow out between the applications, presenting a band of white at the bottom of the colored nail, and thus render it a fair type of the onyx stone. Travellers who have visited those Eastern nations, where the practice of staining the nails is still continued, agree in stating that the nails commonly present two colors exactly resembling an onyx. The most valuable cameos or intaglios, are cut from these so-called *onyx-stones*; some of the best executed designs, are in the estimation of Jewellers, of immense value. The common cameos are made out of the conch-shell, or *strombs*, the most beautiful being cut from the black conch, which is a common shell in the West India and South Pacific Islands, and resemble somewhat the onyx stones, the different strata being of various colors.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The Register of the 7th instant contains no allusion to Mr. Webster's Buffalo Speech. *We* published it in our last, but that paper has neither given the Speech to its readers nor commented upon it. We shall see what the Editor has to say about it in his issue of to-day, if indeed he should deem it *prudent* to notice it at all.

The National Era, the organ of the Abolitionists in Washington City, says:

"We have not room for the speech, of which we have given a fair outline. It is in Mr. Webster's usual commanding style, and affirms no principal repugnant to any of his declarations in the memorable speech referred to. But, by carefully enlarging upon those parts of his public career, in which he has opposed the extension of slavery, and by throwing in many generous sentiments in favor of human freedom, a sample of which we have given in the last quoted extract, he must have appeared before the people of Buffalo in a very different light from that in which some two years ago, he appeared to us in the capitol. How his Southern friends will receive his reiterated declarations of hostility to the extension of slavery, and his expression of regret that Congress has no power to act upon the evil in the States where it exists, remains to be seen."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Fayetteville Observer of June 3d contains the following in relation to this Convention:

"The attendance upon the Convention was much more full than has ever before, we believe, been known in the Diocese.

This was caused by the troubles which have occured within the last three years in regard to an alleged Roman tendency in the teachings and practices of the Bishop and some of the Clergy,—chiefly or altogether those brought here from other States. The Bishop has made to this Convention a full and most emphatic retraction of all those offensive doctrines and practices, which he attributes mainly to violent diseases, which prostrated his mental and physical system.

While we write this, (on Monday,) a proposition is pending to appoint an assistant Bishop.

P. S. The resolutions in regard to an Assistant Bishop have been withdrawn, and a satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties has been unanimously agreed to, under circumstances of impressive solemnity."

The Convention adjourned on Monday last.

A new Post-office has been established in Forsyth County, in this State, by the name of Winston—John P. Vest, Esq. P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

The last Abingdon Virginian contains the following account of a most extraordinary circumstance:

"The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen o Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a fathomless sink-hole. In their gambols, one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, push ed his little brother, about four years old, head-long, over the edge and down into the deep dark pit below. It was some time after the child was missed, before any certain information could be drawn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only by threats of severe punishment, that finally overcame their fear and extorted from the boy who did the deed, a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power. Ropes were tied together with a stone attached to one end, and an attempt was made to fathom the depth beneath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted candle was then let down, but its light gave no hopeful indication, except that the pit was free from *choke damp* or impure air, as far down as the candle descended. Night came on and all further efforts had to be for a time abandoned. On the next day further trials were made of the depth of the pit, but with no better success. In despair the frantic parents were about to give up all hopes of recovering or relieving their little innocent, and preparations were being made to close up the mouth of the pit, to prevent a like occurrence in the future, when it was suggested and agreed upon, that another and final effort should be made by letting some individual down by ropes to examine the nature of the abyss and ascertain if there was any encouragement for farther efforts to be found below. A brother of the lost child undertook the fearful task. Cords were fastened around his waist and limbs, and one to his wrist, by which he might indicate to those above his wishes either to descend or to be drawn up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until having gone to the depth of about 50 feet, he looked below him, and there shone through the thick darkness two glistening eyes intently looking upward. In another moment he was standing on a shelf or angle in the shaft with the child clasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmly in his hands, the signal was given to draw up. The child held convulsively to the rope and in a few minutes, they rose within view of the hundred anxious spectators, who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow alive caught their eager gaze, screams and shouts from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder. After the first paroxysms of delight had subsided, the child was examined to see if it had sustained any injury, and extraordinary to tell, with the exception of a little bruise on the back of its head, it was perfectedly sound and unhurt. Its only complaint was that it was hungry, being nearly 27 hours under the ground. To inquiries made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it appeared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of 40 feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place had slided down 20 feet farther to the spot where he was found leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruction is beyond all account."

YEEN STUTZ, is the name of the young Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom. He resides at his Capital, Pekin, which is said to be the largest City in the world. According to recent letters received from China, the young Emperor, is very learned in all the Sciences, and in Magic, and very hostile to the spr. ad of Christianity; believing it to be subversive of his authority over his subjects, and causing them to slight the teachings and precepts of the great man of old—the wise Confucius. It would be no unwise scheme for some of our Merchant Princes, to have a Steamer constructed in New York, to be called "The Emperor" or "Yeen Stutz," and sent *via* San Francisco as an offering of good-will in the beginning of his reign. It would no doubt be the means of ingratiating Uncle Sam into his confidence and good-will, whereby we could get a good foothold for trade, and afterwards, for the propagation of the true faith among that most ancient and surpassingly strange people.

NAVAL ACADEMY. Among the candidates who have received permission to present themselves at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the 1st of October next, for the purpose of being examined as to their qualifications for admission into the Navy as Acting Midshipmen, are the following from North Carolina: Jason C. Erwin, Joseph McD. C. Jay, George J. Sloan, and Beverly Daniel.

At the World's Fair a recent incident in high life has caused quite a sensation in the fashionable circles. The truth of the old adage, "the law is no respecter of persons," has been realized. Captain Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, drove his phaeton and pair into Hyde Park contrary to the rules, and he was stopped by a policeman. The Captain whipped the policeman severely and drove on. He was stopped. however, taken in charge, and brought before Mr. Hardwick, at the Marlborough Police Office. After that magistrate had heard the case, he condemned Capt. Somerset to ten days in the House of Correction! The haughty Captain, of aristocratic name and position, tried to beg off by the payment of any sum of money—but the firm and impartial magistrate would not swerve from the sentence—very properly warning the Captain that he should set a better example of obedience to the laws. This is considered by some a very severe sentence, but Mr. Hardwick, by others, is immortalized for the judicious and fearless exercise of his magisterial power and judgment. It is said to be the most remarkable event in the English jurisprudence since the incarceration of Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales, for striking the Chief Justice. *Rich. Enq.*

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER ROAD. It will be perceived by reference to another column that the resident Engineer of this Road advertises for sealed proposals until the 12th June next, for furnishing the cross ties and trestle timber, required on forty miles of the same, next the town of Wilmington. The advertisement also contains other items, and we beg to direct the public attention to it. This movement, indicates on the part of the Directors, a determination to prosecute the work with energy. A contract has already been made for the delivery at this place in November and January next of 3,000 tons of T rails weighing 51 pounds per yard. In a few short months then we shall have the pleasure of hearing the steam whistle of the Locomotive on the other side of the River. At the South Carolina end of the Road, it may not be amiss to state that the timbers are being delivered for a like number of miles, so that the work is going bravely on. *Wilmington Herald.*

A writer in the Norfolk Argus having a short time since referred to one John B. Alley, as the principal member of a firm which had made a handsome fortune by selling shoes to the South, and who was a rank abolitionist, the Lynn Bay State hurls the following defiance in behalf of Mr. Alley:

"Mr. Alley requests us to say, in reference to the foregoing, and in reply to an inquiry from a Southern customer—'Are the charges true?'—that he is prepared to say for himself personally—'Perish trade, entirely and forever, so far as he is concerned, rather than by any act of his the fugitive slave law should be perpetuated.' And we will add, that is the spirit of Lynn, and of old Massachusetts, too, however low the State street cottonocracy may kneel or Boston may sink, and compromise the principles of Freedom to the interests of Trade."

The Convention talk of adjourning to the Springs. Public patience is almost exhausted; the next feather will break the camel's back. The people have born the present Convention, with unexampled long-suffering and tender mercy; but they may be nursing their wrath to keep it warm. A vain and florid preacher wanted to know of Robert Hall if there were not some "fine flights" in his sermons. "Oh yes," responded Hall, "there was one very fine flight, and that was from the pulpit to the vestry-room." There is one adjournment the people will applaud with sincere delight; and that is an adjournment *sine die*.

Petersburg Democrat.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mister Edytour: I have writ these lines with the wish that you'd print 'em in your Standard paper, for the bennyfit of sich as they may konsurn, and for Mister Jeemes Morehead in especially.

To Mister Jeemes Morehead, Squire:

SUR: Having hearn that you are at last up for a seat in Kongress, and wishing you well on propper terms; and having informashun likewyse that you are a brother of John's; and feeling konfident, from what I know of you, that you will take any peace of disinterested advice in good part, and without snortin in konsequence of it, I have concluded to drap you a line or two at this present time. Sur, I have been kreditably informed, and have hearn as much likewyse from komplantes that have been norated by the milisha of your Destrict to the State's Adggutent Gineral, that you are in the habit, at sich times as the sed milisha are mustered out according to law, of paradin before 'em in the hot sun, and claimin their attenshun in a way and for a length of time that acterally annoyses them; and as sich, is kalkelated to give you a settback in your kandidatin bizness.

Bein a good friend of your'n and your big brother John, it hurt me to hear of sich as commin from you; and I should not be very dredfully surprised if thereby you'd lead yourself into some opposishun onawares. Calvin's friends, I have hearn, have been chattin of him for the same bizness; and likewyse the Gineral's, who is sed to be a hopin, as yit, to be promoted at this present time, or soon, from the milisha to the rigerlers at Washington Sitty; and either of 'em, if you'll believe me, would make a crackin race, especially in sich a slow country as yourn. They mought pester you, any how; and you know "an ounce of prevenshun is worth a pound of physic."

If you keep on so, the danger is that the people wont turn out to vote, and you may be beaten even without opposishun and by defallcation. My advice to you as a milishaman is, to write a Cirquelar, git Mr. Swim to prent it for you, settin fourth your sentyments and gineral karacter; and then let the whoal konsurn slide. In this way you *may* run through, but not by wurryin the unoffendin milisha in the hot sun. Accept this in the same sperrit as indewces me to trouble you with this letter; and whether you git beat or git elected, you can always boste that you held the milisha of your Destrict in propper respect, and likewyse that you had a jolly run of it in the kindidatin bizness by yourself for a long time.

Your friend and well-wisher,
JOHN DORUM,
Captain, Wake Milisha, 35th Regiment.
June 2, 1851.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. As the time for the election of a Representative in Congress is near at hand, and as the Whigs or "Union" party in this District have already made a nomination of Charles C. Langdon, Esq., as their candidate, it has been determined to present the name of the Hon. John Bragg, as the candidate of all those who are opposed to the principles of the "Compromise Measures" of the late Congress, the purposes of the said "Union" organizations, and the doctrines which have characterized the career of Mr. Langdon. It is believed that the great body of the people of this District regard the legislation of the last Congress as aggressive upon the rights of the South; that our efforts should be directed rather to the preservation of our institutions, than to the building up of party organizations which may weaken the moral force and influence of our section of the Union; and that a strict adherence to the letter of the constitution, in opposition to broad consolidation views, is the best, if not the only way, to preserve the rights of our people, and the continuance of the American Union. The circumstances of the time necessarily force these issues into the Congressional canvass, and demand, for them, the verdict of the people. *Approval* of the said "Compromise measures," or a *disapproval* of them, is the great issue which will merge all minor questions, and is now to be decided at the ballot-box.

The Hon. John Bragg posseses the exact qualities, to bear the standard of opposition, the Southern standard, the standard of the Constitution, in this contest. A native of North Carolina, he has resided in Alabama for many years, has held many important offices, and has the confidence of the people, in his integrity and ability without stint or hesitation. Though a Democrat of the original Jackson school, and ardently devoted to the Union, he has not been insensible of the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the South, and if elected to Congress would use uncompromising efforts to bring back our government to the pure principles of Jackson and Madison, and do justice—justice to the South.

These are Judge Bragg's doctrines,—they are universally known,—and his friends, in bringing him forward, as the best representative of their principles and views, have the utmost confidence that he will unite the great strength of our people, and make just such a Representative in Congress as this District needs at the next session.

We shall, of course, refer to this subject more fully hereafter. *Mobile Advertiser.*

WHY DO YOU PUT ASHES ON CORN? The above question was put to us the other day by a farmer, who stated that several years ago he applied ashes to a field of corn, and it seemed to increase the crop wonderfully. Last year he "*ashed*" his corn on another field, and it did not appear to do any good.

We put ashes on corn to supply the crop with potash. Corn requires a pretty large proportion of potash to form the kernel. Hence one reason why we generally get such good crops on "burnt ground," as the new clearings are called. When the soil does not contain potash sufficient for the corn crop, an application of ashes is of great use to it. If there is already a sufficient supply of potash in the soil, the application of ashes does not manifest any beneficial effects. This was probably the case with our friend's soil. The first field was undoubtedly deficient in potash, and hence the good effects of ashes.

Professor Mapes gives the following analysis of Indian Corn, by which it will be seen that potash is an important item in its composition.

Carbonic acid, a trace.			
Sulphuric acid,	0.5	Soda,	3.8
Phosphoric acid,	49.2	Silica,	0.8
Chlorine,	0.3	Iron,	0.1
Lime,	0.1	Charcoal, in ash,	4.5
Magnesia,	17.5		
Potash,	23.2		100.0

Maine Farmer.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. This convention assembled at Nashville on the 9th ult. The number of members present was large. The Rev. Dr. Howell presided. A spirited debate occurred on a motion to admit the Rev. Dr. Macfay, of New York, to a seat in the convention, on the ground of his sentiments on the slavery question. The objection was finally overruled, on the disclaimer of the Doctor that he was not an abolitionist, and he was recognised as a visiting member.

The board recommended a separate Southern Bible Society, independent of any other organization. The question of a new English translation was argued at some length, and disapproved; the board recommending the circulation of the present authorized version, until a version which shall be recognized by Protestant Christians as a better one shall make its appearance.

On the last day of the session, several persons were designated as missionaries to China.

The next convention is to be held at Baltimore.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

HANDSOMELY DONE. When Judge Caskie's Court adjourned on Saturday night, the jury was engaged in the trial of a cause, which the judge was particularly desirous to have decided on Monday morning. He took great pains to impress upon them, the necessity of meeting at 9 o'clock precisely—intimating that he would put the law in force against them if they were not at their post at that hour. It happened, however, that while the jury were all punctual in attendance at the hour specified, *the judge himself did not arrive until ten*, having made a mistake in the hour. When told of his mistake, he went to the books and ordered the clerk to enter the full amount of the penalty prescribed by law against himself! This is a good example, and we hope it will be followed by the bench generally.

Richmond Dispatch.

DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL. We have recently seen some capital likenesses daguerreotyped in oil. They have a life-like appearance, which it is impossible to impart to the ordinary daguerreotype. The discovery is a new one, of a gentleman in this city, who is about to introduce this new style of portrait to the public, when it will probably do away with the old method altogether. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

On Tuesday of Johnston County Court, the 27th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Smithfield for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of so improving Neuse River as to render it navigable to Smithfield at all seasons of the year.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. O. Watson, to the Chair, and appointing Col. W. F. S. Alston Secretary.

L. B. Sanders, Esq., submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting, the improvement of our State by Rail Road and water communication is of the utmost importance, and is the starting point for the promotion of all our interests as citizens; and whereas, the last Legislature, in its munificence, placed it in the power of the people living contiguous to Neuse River and deeply interested in its navigation, to improve said stream by proposing to take stock to the amount of $40,000. Therefore

Resolved, By the citizens of Johnston County, here assembled, that said improvement is practicable to be made.

Resolved, That to effect this object, we tender to our fellow citizens of Wayne, Lenoir, Duplin, Greene, Craven and Pitt, our best efforts and hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That a proposition is hereby made, to the people of the above named Counties, and to all others who may feel an interest in this great work, to meet us in Convention at Kinston, on Tuesday of July Court week of said County, 1851, to take into consideration the important improvement here contemplated.

Upon submitting the Resolutions, Mr. Sanders urged their adoption in a few remarks with marked ability and effect.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend said Convention to be held at Kinston: J. J. Farmer, Jno. Smith, T. W. Whitley, E. Atkinson, Bryan Smith, Joseph Shuford, B. Jernigan. A. Powell, Col. John F. Sanders, Maj. N. Williams, A. D. Northam, O. L. Dodd, P. Richardson, Col. W. H. Morning, Maj. A. Sanders, Col. W. F. S. Alston, D. C. Carrington, Dr. A. F. Telfair, J. W. B. Watson, Esq., T. Bagly, W. S. Ballenger, Thos. T. Grice, James H. Durham, N. G. Gully, and E. Boykin.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh, Goldsborough and Newbrn papers.

J. O. WATSON, *Chairman.*
W. F. S. ALSTON, *Secretary.*

GREENVILLE AND ROANOKE ROAD. By the report of the proceedings of the 17th annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company, held on the 16th ult., we learn that H. D. Bird was unanimously re-elected President, and A. G. McIlwaine, John Bragg, B. H May, Robt. Leslie, and Edmund Wilkins, Directors. Messrs. P. C. Spencer, Thomas N. Lee, and Quin Morton, were appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the road, depots, &c. The meeting gave it as their opinion that it is of the utmost importance that the stockholders of their Company should subscribe to the stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

Mr. Bird, the President, on behalf of the Directors of the Greenville and Roanoke road, reports, for the fiscal year ending on the 20th of April, 1851, the receipts $37,461, and the expenses $22,829—making the net income $14,631. This, with the addition of the surplus on hand, made the sum applicable to dividends $16,421. Out of this a dividend of seven and a half per centum has been declared, leaving a surplus in hand of $1,421. The falling off in freights during the year was $1,911, but the gain in passengess $1,908—making the net falling off in receipts from the previous year $2,302. This decline is mainly attributable to the short crop of tobacco. Mr. Bird states that the Petersburg Commissioners are still soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of rebuilding the Raleigh and Gaston Road, but that owing to the numerous heavy demands that have of late been made upon the people of Petersburg for other works, the subscription list fills up slowly. Mr. Bird strongly urges the stockholders of the Greenville and Roanoke Road, who have not as yet subscribed to the stock in the new company, to come forward now and do so. Besides securing the prosperity of their own Road, he thinks that they will be also making a profitable investment.

The capital of the Greenville and Roanoke Road is $200,000. The debt has been all paid off, and the cost of the road reduced to the amount of the capital. The Committee of Examination report the road to be in good order, and recommend that measures be taken to have the track laid down with T rails, which they think will establish the prosperity of the Road on a permanent basis. *Petersburg Democrat.*

HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR. There are many great notions entertained among our farmers about making vinegar. The grand old plan was to put cut cider or water and molasses in a cask to the sun, and expose it to the luminary with a bottle in the bunghole. There are still as many ideas entertained about making cider as there are about making soft soap, and *luck* is frequently held to be the umpire who decides whether it will be vinegar or no vinegar.

The reason why cider or other fluid mixtures change their nature and become vinegar, is owing to a transformation of the particles, and then a separation of one or more, and a combination of others. The oxygen of the atmosphere, although it is not now, as was once believed to be, the only acidifier, still it is the greater one, and vinegar is formed by the cider parting with its carbonic acid gas, which it cannot do without absorbing oxygen. The reasonable way, then, to make vinegar rapidly and surely, is to expose the cider as much as possible to the atmosphere. The new way, and what is supposed by many to be a patent way, to make vinegar, is to let the cider percolate over a very exposed surface. This is the way they make it in the vinegar manufactory. The apartment where it is made is freely exposed to the air, and is kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees. The cider is left to run in small streams into troughs with bottoms full of small holes; then from that over very fine wood shavings, such as soft maple; and let these be fully exposed to the air, and resting on a slatted bottom made of clean bows or lathes, below which the vessel for receiving it should be placed. Vinegar can be made from molasses and water, grapes, corn stalks, beet roots, and many other substances, by this process in a few days. Cider, however, makes the best vinegar. Many modifications (for cheapness) of the above plan may be resorted to, the grand secret being the exposure of the liquids to be changed into vinegar layers or strata to the oxygen of the atmosphere. There is not a farmer but with a cask, an old tub, and a few shavings, could make good vinegar in one-fifth of the period now required by the common plans in use for that purpose. In those vinegar factories introduced here by Frenchmen, the plans adopted are those we have narrated. *Scientific American.*

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH. To the Editor of Punch—"Sir: Allow me to call your serious and polite attention to the extraordinary phenomenon, demonstrating the rotation of the earth, which I at this present moment experience, and you yourself or any body else, I have not the slightest doubt, would be satisfied of, under similar circumstances. Some sceptical and obstinate individuals may doubt that the earth's motion is visible, but I say from personal observation it's a positive fact.

I don't care about latitude or longitude, or a vibratory pendulum revolving round the sine of a tangent on a spherical surface, nor axes, nor aspides, nor anything of the sort. This is all rubbish. All I know is, I see the ceiling of this coffee-room going round. I perceive this distinctly with the naked eye—only my sight has been sharpened by a slight stimulant. I write after my sixth go of brandy-and-water, whereof witness my hand. SWIGGINS.

Goose and Gridiron, May 5th, 1851.

P. S. Why do two waiters come when I only call one?"

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT. The Old School Presbyterian thus notices the proceedings of the New School General Assembly, recently held at Utica:

"The New School General Assembly adjourned on the 26th inst. Comparatively little business was before the body. The agitators of the slavery question received their quietus."

The Chinese have an axiom, and a beautiful truism it is, too, that when one person is idle a single day, without just cause or necessity, some one must suffer by it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AN OPINION OF MRS. PARTINGTON'S. A correspondent of the "Carpet Bag" lately propounded the following question to Mrs. Partington:—

"What would be the consequence if an irresistible force should come in contact with an immovable body?" After taking considerable time and snuff, the old lady gave it as her idea that "one or t'other of 'em must get hurt!"

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DOLLAR. In 1516 a silver mine was discovered at St. Joachim's Thal (valley or dale) in Bohemia, the proprieter of which issued a great number of silver pieces which were called Joachim's thaler, afterwards corrupted into dollar.

CURIOSITIES. The latest list we have seen is this—"A half a peck of sandy complexion"—"a nipple from the bosom of the ocean."—"A married rake used by an old farmer in haying time.—" A delightful tune heard by an ear of corn when by a quire of foolscap, together with the cap which belonged to the fool!"—"A lock of curled hair from the head of the city government."

AN EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER. There is only one paper in Egypt—a small monthly sheet, in the Arabic language at four dollars a year. It is devoted mainly to the powers that be, and every one in the employ of the Pacha is obliged to subscribe to it.

At a late trial, somewhere in Vermont, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening a while to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere alligator knows it!"

GEORGE THOMPSON CUT BY HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY. We learn from the English papers that the *Tower Hamlets*, represented by George Thompson, the Abolitionist lecturer, in the Imperial Parliament, are looking out for a new candidate to represent them. They are as little pleased at his desertion of them, after having sworn to serve them, as our people have been with his gratuitous services. Mr. Thompson is one of the Mawworm school of philanthropists, and "loves to be despised." We do not remember having seen half so severe things said of him by our own presses as we have read in the English papers. *Republic.*

The Western Times tells a story of a distressed aggriculturist: 'A farmer dropped in here on Wednesday last, to pay his rent, putting on a long face, to correspond with the times. On entering the house he told his landlord that times being so bad, he couldn't raise the money at all, and dashing a bundle of bank notes on the table, 'There,' said he, 'that's all I can pay.' The money was taken up and counted by Mr.——. the landlord, who said, 'Why this is twice as much as you owe!' 'Dang'ee, give it me again,' said the farmer, I'm dashed if I a'nt took it out of the wrong pocket.'

A negro preacher, referring to the judgment day, in his sermon, said—"Brethren and sisters, in that day the Lord shall divide the sheep from the goats; and bress de Lord, we know which *wears de wool!*"

PUN UPON PUN. Strange, Moore and Wright, three notorious punsters, were on a certain occasion, dining together, when Moore observed—'There is but one knave among us, and that's *Strange*." "Oh, no," said Wright, "there is one *Moore*." "Ay," said Strange, "that's *Wright*."

The abundance of summer vegetables and fruits now in the New York market is so great as to create general surprise. Beets, turnips, new potatoes of the largest size, green peas and tomatoes, all as fresh as if taken from the gardens, are to be seen on the stalls of the small markets, opened in every part of the city. The distinction of seasons in regard to these productions seems almost abolished for this metropolis, to which the seasons of the south pay their earliest tribute. *N Y. Eve. Post.*

The steamer Cleapatra, seized by the Marshal as being connected with the contemplated Cuban expedition, has been surrendered to her owner, Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, affiadavit having been made that she was designed to ply between N. Orleans and Texas. Last night Mr. O'S., who is still under indictment for his designs on Cuba, gave an entertainment on board the C., at which "The Union—a little more of it," was one of the significant toasts.

Texas dates are to the 19th ult. The Indians had murdered a whole family in Benton county. The Indians were subsequently captured by the United States Dragoons. Nearly every plantation in Brazoes had been overflowed. A large meeting at Galveston declared in favor of paying the claims against the State. The contest for Governor has narrowed down to Bell and Greer. Gen James Smith, in a personal contest with Wm. A. Hill, charged with burning the Land Office records in Rusk county, was severely wounded.

We notice the marriage of our contemporary, A. C. Bullitt, Esq., of the Picayune, to Miss Fanny Smith of Kentucky, one of the wealthiest and most accomplished ladies in the West. The happy event crowned a devotion of many, many years. We hope it may be a source of unmingled happiness to our contemporary and to his fair bride. *N. O. Delta.*

"Mr.——, do you keep—any—thing—good to take here.'h

'Yes,' replied the merchant, 'we keep some very good water here, the best thing in the world to take.'

'Well, I know it,' replied the Bacchanite—'there's—nothing—that's—done so much for navigation, as that.'

GREELY IN LONDON. Amongst the numerous representatives of the American press now in London, is Mr. Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, who, says a letter of May 9th may be seen almost daily at the exhibition; promenading with some distinguished character, and "the shocking bad hat" and old "white coat" do not give John Bull a very correct notion of our members of Congress.

A VERY PARTICULAR MAN. Not long ago, on the coast of Africa, a captain was going to throw one of the crew, that was dying, overboard, before he was dead. So the man says, "You aint't a-going to bury me alive, are you?" "O," says the captain, "*you need'nt be so jolly particular to a few minutes.*"

WURST ONE OUT. A distinguished member of the bar is responsible for the following: One of our Boston pilots who is somewhat inclined to corpulency, being on the stand a few days since, the learned counsel inquired who it was, and on being informed that it was Mr.——, a pilot, replied, that judging from appearances, he would suppose that he was descended from the celebrated *Pauncheous* Pilot.

"Take a ticket, sir, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Spike Society?" "Well, y-a-s; don't care so much, though, for the orphans, but I go in strong for the widdows!"

A wag had kept up a continual fire of witticisms at a social party, when a puritanical gentleman, who enjoyed sermons and snuff better than jokes and puns sharply observed:

"If you keep on, you will make every decent persons leave the house."

"That would be a sorry joke," was the dry reply, "for you would certainly be very lonesome when left here alone."

SHEEP ON THE RIO GRANDE. A gallant officer of the United States Army writes from Texas, that they have just established a flock of 2,000 Merino sheep on the banks of the Rio Grande, their pasture fields to be the late battle ground of Palo Alto.

THE WHEAT CROPS in nearly all this county are worse than we ever remembered them to have been. A friend just now in our office, tells us that the joint worm has done great mischief. The full extent of it has not yet been ascertained, but we think it must be very great. We understand that for some distance out towards Scottsville, on each side of the mountain, the crop, except on the very best land, is almost entirely gone. And in other quarters of the county we hear nearly as great complaint.

Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

"Ice cream"! "Ice cream"!! vociferated an itinerant vender of this luscious compound. "I should think you did, you d—d black scoundrel you; and I'll give you a trashing if you *scream* any more about here."

An honest Hilbernian had come far to see Niagara; and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen; to which he replied; "Never a bit, man—never a bit. Sure it's no wonder at all that the wather should fall down there, for I'd like to know what could hinther it."

"*Semper paratus!*" as the Irishman exclaimed when sitting down to dinner. He had not concluded his repast, however, when he took occasion to observe: "If they were *melior* they would be better."

THE FARMER'S BOY.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

O, a jovial farmer's boy I'll be,
As fresh as the birds that sing,
And carol my morning song of glee
Among the flowers of Spring.
With a whoop who boy, to drive my team,
Before the rising sun,
To slake their thirst in a silvery stream
Shall be my morning's fun.

To see the hungry porker fed,
And hear him grunt his thanks;
To rouse the calves from their grassy bed,
To shake their drowsy flanks;
To draw from the gen'rous cow her store,
With young hands strong and free,
Till the brimming pail is running o'er
With the foaming luxury.

To haste to the garden with hoe and seed
While the dew is on the spray,
To plant, to trim, to hoe and weed
The morning hours away,
To raise the flowers for the honey bee,
With their petals bright and fair;
O, I love the budding flowers to see,
In my garden here and there.

Or away to the fields with the reapers hie,
And toil the livelong day,
And think of the happy time when I
Shall be a man as they,
To plow to harrow, to plant, to sow
The rich and fertile lands;
To reap and bind, to pitch and mow,
With strong and willing hands.

O, I would not live in the crowded town,
With its pavements hard and gray,
With its lengthened streets of dusty brown,
And its painted houses gay—
Where every boy his ball may bound
Upon his neighbor's dome,
And every shout and every sound
Disturbs some other's home.

The squirrel that leaps from limb to limb,
In the forest waving high,
Or the lark that soars with his matin hymn,
Is not more free than I.
Then give me the trade of a farmer boy,
From its many trammels free,
And I'll crack my whip, and cry, 'Who, hoy!'
Oh, a farmer's boy I'll be!

SCENE ON THE ISTHMUS. We have remarked some of the roughest specimens of humanity passing through this city, that we ever cast eyes upon in our life before. The other day, while standing at the Exchange, our attention was called to one of the *very* hardest looking of customers, just arrived in the "Isthmus" from California, after evidently a long residence in El Dorado. He and those with him were bearded like pards. He was listening to the jabber of a native who had hired him a mule, and on seeing his baggage, was remonstrating to get a dollar or two more. "Look you hero, *hombre*" said he, "a bargain's a bargain: I agreed to give you twenty dollars; I paid you the half; start your boots. I am a man of few words; but if in ten minutes that mule ain't ready backed, there will be one dead nigger about these diggins." He drew a revolver from his belt, looked at the caps, and turning round, looked savage defianee at every body. At that instant, a lady on a mule and two beautiful little girls, on their way to California, were trying to pass the blocked up thoroughfare. His eyes met the appealing gaze of the mother. In an instant, his whole countenance was changed. He doffed his hat to the lady, backed the mule, *hombre* and all, and with a sweep of his arm, called the attention of his comrades: "Back, boy," said he, "make way for the lady!" The way was cleared and the lady passed. Our stalwart friend stood gazing after them for a minute or two, and as he turned round, we could perceive his face suffused with tears; on wiping them, he perceived we were regarding him closely: "I have been away from home, sir," said he in a faltering voice, "for two years; that woman and the faces of those little children, reminds me of my family. God bless my girls and their mother!" So, shaking himself as it were, he returned his revolver to his belt; and, in a mild voice, said to the native, "Come, *hombre*, as soon as you can, my friend, and you shall have what you ask and more." And so saying he walked thoughtfully away.

Panama paper.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1851.

The steamer North America, from Chagres, arrived here this morniug, with dates from California to the 1st of May. She brings 400 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Falcon had not arrived at Chagres when the North America left.

Mining operations in California were highly prosperous and flourishing.

In the late elections in San Francisco, the Whigs carried the town.

The rumors afloat as to a secret expedition having been started for the purpose of seizing upon Lower California, turn out to be untrue.

The Legislature have passed a law exempting homesteads from seizure for debt; and also a law fixing the legal rate of interest at 10 per cent. per annum. It adjourned on the 30th April.

Business of all kinds had revived much, and the future presented a cheering prospect to the inhabitants.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The Empire City from Chagres also arrived here to-day, having on board two millions in gold dust, the mails from California, and 350 passengers.

We learn by this arrival that the difficulty which has existed between the French and the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, had been amicably adjusted.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, June 3, 6 P. M. Stocks are steady, Government 6's have advanced ¾ per cent; Ohio 7's advanced ½ per cent; Pennsylvan'a 5's in demand at 94½. Exchange is plenty and tending upward. Money plenty, and the market easy.

Flour steady—sales of 5000 bbls at $4 a 4,00½, for common to straight State brands; round hoop Ohio 4 18 a $4 37; Southern and Genesee 4 50 a $4 62. Corn meal $3; Rye flour $3 50.

Grain, without special change. Sales of 4000 bushels Genesee wheat at $1 12 a $1 16; red 95 and 98 cts. Corn lower—sales 35.000 bushels western yellow at 57 a 57½ cts., and Northern round 60 cts. Oats 44 a 47 cts.; Rye 72 cts.

Provisions quiet. Pork heavy, and prices merely nominal. Beef quiet. Lard selling at 9 cents in barrels.

Groceries quiet. Coffee 9 a 9¾ cts. for Rio; Sugars and molasses dull.

Cotton quiet. Sales of 500 bales—prices same as before the arrival of the steamer, though prices firmer.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 2.

The steamer Washington which left Liverpool on the 21st of May, arrived here this morning.

A favorable change had occurred in the Cotton market. On the 19th May 7.000 bales were sold, and on the 20th, 5.000 more.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. Breadstuffs were improving. Sugar heavy. Coffee steady. Stocks firm.

The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th May, and the Pacific on the 19th. The St. Lawrence will sail for the U. States about the middle of this month.

WORLD'S FAIR. The receipts from this great exhibition have been $1400 per diem. It is proposed to apply the whole amount raised from this source to the purpose of education.

FRANCE. The Legitimists are making strenuous opposition to the administration of Louis Napoleon.

BELGIUM. The Ministry have resigned their seats. Continental news is unimportant.

COTTON. There was a moderately fair demand for Cotton yesterday. The sales reached fully 1000 bales, at extreme ranging from 6¼ to 9⅞c. The market was firm and prices full.

Charleston Courier Tuesday last.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the Hon. John Branch, on Wednesday evening, the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Miles Nash, Gen. William Bailey, of Jefferson County, Florida, to Miss Mary Eliza Read, daughter of Gov. John Branch.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

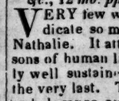
This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

NEW MUSIC.

Just Received at the New Music Store.



RECEIVED this day a splendid assortment of *New and Fashionable Music.* among which may be found

World's Fair Polka, composed by Vincent Wallace, with one of the best Lithographs of the Crystal Palace,
The Infant Drummer,
Je suis la Bagadere,
The National Union (splendid engraving,)
Ben Bolt,
When Twilight is closing, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A new supply of Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Flute s &c. K. W. PETERSILIA.

June 3, 1851. 61—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

The Weekly Register will please copy till 15th July, 1851.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

223 Miles Long.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
GREENSBORO', MAY 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz :

At GOLDSBOROUGH on the 20th of June for that part of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.

At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road crosses the Neuse, about four miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23d of June, for that part of said road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.

At HILLSBOROUGH on the 25th of June, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that part of aid road in Alamance.

At GREENSBOROUGH on the 8th of July, for all that part of said road between the Alamrnce line and Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c.,

Of every Section of said Road will be ready for exhibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of June, viz :

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 6 1-2 miles West of Raleigh ;

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line ;

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lexington ;

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.

The Engineers will make appointments and give due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to delay the commencement of their contract beyond the first of January, 1852, and the completion thereof by the first of January, 1854—receiving in payment on their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—the other half in cash.

By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Rail Road Company.

May 22, 1851. 59- td.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months :

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15.00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Literary Notice.

A. W. LEWIS, Esq., will address the Students of the Franklin Institute, on the 6th of June. Rhetorical Exercises by the Students during the day and at night. Examination on the 5th. Examination of the Belford Female Institute on the 4th.

D. S. RICHARDSON.

May 22, 1851. 59—2t.

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or

GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chenl Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book.. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

To the Heirs of Wm. Wooten, d ec.

THE heirs of the estate of William Wooten, deceased, t wit: Nancy Johnson, Edward Wooten, Benjamin Wooten, and Willis Wooten, who are non-residents of this State, are hereby notified that the Executor of said estate has in his hands some funds belonging to said heirs; and they are hereby requested to come forward and receive the same.

JAMES ARRINGTON, *Executor*

Ransom's Bridge, Nash Co., May 16, 1851. 57—4t.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at
TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas or Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

NOTICE.

THE 2rd Annual Meeting of the Members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on the first Monday in July ensuing, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors, for the year ending July, 1852.

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

May 19, 1851. 58—

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes, at
HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Cod Liver Oil.

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purpose, constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO.

JOHNSON'S Patent Ice Cream Freezers,
Colored and plain straw Matting.
For sale by
R TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—

New Book of Oriental Travel.

NILE Notes of A. Howady. Just received and for sale by H. D. TURNER.

May 7, 1851. 52—

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

AND Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,
No 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Burning Fluid.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Spring Fashions, 1851.

JUST received, 1 Case Superior Bl'k Moleskin Hats. Also, 1 Box Prime Bl'k Tea in Papers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 51—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

Cod Liver Oil.

THE three kinds of Cod Liver Oil, comparatively considered, with reference to their Chemical and Therapeutic Properties, by *S. J. DeJongh, M. D.*
For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.
E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods**

in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

Additional Supplies of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books ;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOKS.

NATHALIE, a tale by Julia Kavanagh ; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stewets ; Nile Nate's of A. Howadji ; the commissioner by G. P. R. James, Esq. ; the tooth ache imagined by Mayhew ; annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851 ; the old Red Sand Stone, with illustrations, by Hugh Miller ; Curran and his Contemporaries, by Charles Phillips, Esq.; the Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field; Christian Purity, by the Rev. R. S Foster ; First Things by Rev. Dr. Spring's. For sale at the N. C. Book Stoore, by H. D. TURNER.

May 19, 1851. 58—

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at
TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

THE PAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time, the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July ; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz : $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October ; $75 for three months ; $60 for two months ; $35 for one month ; $18 for two weeks ; $10 for one week ; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1841. 59—2m.

Laurel Hill Cotton Factory

To be Sold.

THIS very valuable property, situated on the South Fork, about three quarters of a mile west of Lincolnton, having attached to it about 25 acres of land on both sides of the River, including a good shoal, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 14th day of July next, by the undersigned, as a commissioner appointed for that purpose by a decree of the Court of Equity, held for Lincoln County, at Spring Term 1851.

The Factory has 7 36 inch cards ; 1 Rail Road Head ; 1 Drawing Frame ; 4 Spinning Frames, 128 spindles each ; 3 Rheels ; 1 Picker and Willow ; 2 14 Bobbin speeders ; 1 Grinding machine ; and all other machinery that is necessary for manufacturing cotton yarn.

All of the machinery is of the latest improvements, and was made by Charles Danforth & Co., Patterson, N. J. It has only been in use about 12 months, during which time it has become justly celebrated for the superior yarn it has turned out.

The sale will be made on the premises.

TERMS. One half of the purchase money payable one year after date—the other half two years after date, with bond and security. W. WILLIAMSON,
C. & M. in E.

Lincolnton, May 17, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 58—3t.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last ; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.
For others, $100 }

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

ilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25 ; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts. ; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases ; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50 ; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,
W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No. ; $10 per year : 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of **$7000 Worth of Superior**

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

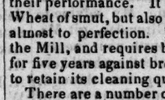
NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meat of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arrow Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch gingham, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

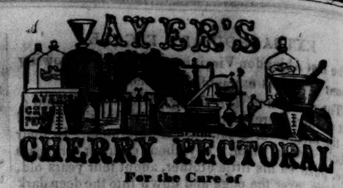
Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

AYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir : I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct :—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir : I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,
And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co,

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, S